

# The Western Democrat.

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CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

33 Per Annum  
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1867.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 752.

**THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT**  
Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.  
\$2 for six months.  
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates.  
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.  
\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

**MECKLENBURG FEMALE COLLEGE**  
AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Rev. A. G. STACY, A. M., President.  
Assisted by accomplished Instructors in all the Departments.  
The buildings and grounds known as the N. C. Military Institute, located in Charlotte, having been secured for a term of years for the purpose of a Female College, the Institution will be opened as such January 29th, 1867.  
The first School year will be of irregular duration. It will comprise one long Session of Twenty-six weeks.  
This Session, or scholastic year, will be divided into two Terms of thirteen weeks, each.  
Rates per Term, payable in advance in lawful currency of the United States:  
Board with Lights, \$40 00  
Tuition—Collegiate Department, 16 00  
Tuition—Primary Department, \$11 90 to 13 00  
EXTRAS:  
Music on Piano or Guitar, 22 Lessons, \$20 00  
Latin, Greek, French, German, etc., each, 8 00  
Painting, Drawing, Embroidery, etc., at fair rates.  
Pupils will furnish sheets, pillow-cases, towels, table-napkins, and counterpane.  
The standard of Scholarship will be high, and the instruction thorough.  
The building is eligibly situated, with more than twenty acres of land attached, the premises being delightfully adorned with native oaks. Ample means of exercise and recreation will be thus afforded. For Circular apply to  
Dec 17, 1866 A. G. STACY, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**VANCE & DOWD,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.  
Claims collected anywhere in the State.  
April 2, 1866 W. F. PHIFER, if

**HIGHLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**  
Wishing to change my business, I will sell 250 Acres of LAND in and adjoining the Town of Charlotte, (40 acres in corporation). On the Tract there is a good Mill-site, 22 feet fall, with a first rate Dam recently built, and race dug, and all the large timbers for a Mill House on the ground. The Tract can be divided. It is worth the attention of any one wishing a paying property, or as an investment. Any information can be had by applying to the subscriber.  
W. F. PHIFER, if  
Sept 10, 1866.

**Tailoring.**  
JOHN VOGEL,  
PRACTICAL TAILOR,  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store.  
January 1, 1866.

**REMOVED.**  
We take this method of informing our friends and the public, that we have moved to the large and commodious Store Room formerly occupied by KAHNWEILER & BRO., where we will continue to carry on the General Mercantile Business in all its various branches, and would respectfully call attention to our variety and styles of Goods, unsurpassed by any other House in the State, which we offer at exceedingly low prices.  
**CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!**  
French black and colored Cloth Sacques, Basques and Circulars, Silk Sacques and Basques.  
**RICH DRESS GOODS.**  
We have now in store one of the largest Stocks of fine Dress Goods ever offered in Charlotte. Our Stock consists in part of all Wool DeLaines, Empruss Cloths, Poplins, Poplinettes, Alpaccas, etc., together with a general assortment of all the low priced Domestic, DeLaines, Prints, &c., &c.  
**GLOVES AND HOSIERY.**  
Best Kid Gloves in all colors. Ladies' Beeced lined Silk, Lisle, Bulir and Woolen Gloves. Merino Gloves. Superior English Hosiery for Ladies' and Misses', all of which are equal to any ever offered in this city.  
**WHITE GOODS**  
Of every description Table Cloths and Table Linens, Towels, Toweling, Knappkins, &c., &c.  
**CLOTHING**  
Of every description. Frock and Sack Coats, Cassimere Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests, and a complete line of  
**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.**  
Boots, Shoes and Hats, all of which we offer at enormously low prices at Wholesale and Retail.  
**NEW AND CHOICE GOODS**  
Of every description received every week, and sold at prices warranted to prove satisfactory to purchasers. We take great pleasure in showing our Goods to those who will favor us with a call.  
Kahnweiler & Bro's Old Stand, Trade St.  
**NOTICE.**  
We take pleasure in announcing to the Ladies that we will attach to our House early in the Spring, a first class French Millinery Establishment, of which due notice will be given.  
A. WEILL & CO.

**A CARD.**  
Having retired from business, we take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, A. WEILL & CO., as practical, attentive and experienced business men, and ask that the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us be continued to them.  
Kahnweiler & Bro's Old Stand, Trade St.  
Nov 26, 1866.

## SCALE OF DEPRECIATION.

Adopted by the Legislature of N. Carolina.

Scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from Nov. 1st, 1861, to May 1, 1865.

| Months                     | 1861   | 1862   | 1863    | 1864    | 1865 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|------|
| January                    | \$1.20 | \$3.00 | \$21.00 | \$50.00 |      |
| February                   | 1.30   | 3.00   | 21.00   | 50.00   |      |
| March                      | 1.50   | 4.00   | 22.00   | 60.00   |      |
| April                      | 1.50   | 5.00   | 20.00   | 100.00  |      |
| May                        | 1.50   | 5.50   | 19.00   |         |      |
| June                       | 1.50   | 6.00   | 18.00   |         |      |
| July                       | 1.50   | 6.50   | 17.00   |         |      |
| August                     | 1.50   | 14.00  | 22.00   |         |      |
| September                  | 2.00   | 14.00  | 25.00   |         |      |
| October                    | 2.00   | 14.00  | 26.00   |         |      |
| November                   | \$1.10 | 2.50   | 15.00   | 30.00   |      |
| December                   | 1.15   | 2.50   | 20.00   |         |      |
| Dec. 10 to 19th inclusive  |        |        |         | 35.00   |      |
| Dec. 10 to 20th inclusive  |        |        |         | 42.00   |      |
| Dec. 1st to 31st inclusive |        |        |         | 49.00   |      |

## THE TRUTH.

We are now receiving a new Stock of all kinds of Goods, and in addition to our large Stock we will be receiving goods all this week. We will have one of the most complete Stocks of Goods to be found in Charlotte, to wit:  
Dress Goods, Delaines, all Wool Delaines, Cottons, Bleached Domestic, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, Silks, black and colored; Ladies' Cuffs, Collars, Hair Coils, Head Nets, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Kid Gloves, Merino Gloves, Thread Silk Gloves, Shawls and Cloaks, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, RIBBON ISLAND GOODS, a large Stock, Hardware, Corn Shellers, Mill Saws, Wood and Hand Saws, Axes, Files, Iron, Nails, Brads, Braces and Bits, Augurs, Every thing almost from a Needle to the heaviest Hammer.  
Call and examine our Stock. We are Mecklenburg Boys, and will give you to understand that we will sell, and do not intend to be run out by any one. Come, save your money, and invest it where it will do you some good. Give us a fair show. We thank our friends for what they have done for us, and ask them to continue.  
**GROCERIES** of all kinds, except Whiskey. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.  
Dec 10, 1866.

**Something New and Attractive.**  
**PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.**  
**MCLEOD & STEELE**  
Have just received another addition to their stock of WINTER GOODS, comprising many of the latest and most desirable styles of Empruss Cloths, Reps, Poplins, French Merinos, Mohair Lustres, Alpaccas, DeLaines, Bombazines, Wool Plaids, Black Silks, Ladies' black and colored Cloths,  
**Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks,**  
Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Yubias, Embroideries, Real Cling Lace Collars and Sets, Plain and Embroidered Linen Sets, 1st and 2d Mourning Sets, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Cloak Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Black French Cloth Cases and Vestings, Table Linens, Damask Merino Table Covers, Opera Flannels, white and colored Flannels, bleached and brown Sheetings, Blankets, Rock Island Cassimeres, Hoop Skirts, (Cassimere Trunk), Balmoral Skirts, &c.  
Call soon and buy.  
MCLEOD & STEELE.  
Dec 10, 1866.

**E. FULINGS,**  
Merchant Tailor, Charlotte, N. C.,  
Will sell his Stock of Gentlemen's Clothing at Cost, till the 1st of January. Those wishing bargains are invited to call and supply themselves.  
Dec 10, 1866.

**Milinery and Ladies Fancy Goods.**  
MRS. E. FULINGS is offering her Stock of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine these Goods and hear prices.  
Dec 10, 1866.

**LEONARD H. SMITH,**  
(For many years at the Corner Drug Store.)  
Having purchased of Williams & Covert their entire Stock of Goods in this city, consisting of  
**Hats, Caps, Straw Millinery,**  
and other Goods too numerous to mention, would solicit a share of public patronage from his friends at the public generally.  
Mrs. L. A. NORRIS, a Lady of experience and taste, has been engaged to do the Millinery Department, and will trim all kinds of HATS and BONNETS in the most approved and latest styles at the shortest notice.  
Expect soon to carry on the MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches on a large scale.  
Three doors above National Bank, Carson building.  
Dec 10, 1866.

**State of N. Carolina, Cleveland, N. C.**  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—Nov. Term, 1866.  
Joseph Lusk vs. Robert Hunt.  
Attachment levied on Land.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Hunt, the defendant in this case, is now a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Robert Hunt to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cleveland, at the Court House in Shelby, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in December, 1866, and there to show cause, if any he can, why the land levied on shall not be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debts and costs.  
Witness, S. Williams, Clerk of said Court at office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866.  
S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.  
48-6 [pr. adv. \$10.]

**Christmas and New Year's Presents.**  
Some very handsome, selected in Europe by one of the firm. If you want beautiful French and English GOODS for the Holidays, call and see them at  
Dec 17th. ELIAS & COHEN'S.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.**  
For Christmas, from \$2 to \$50.  
Dec 17, 1866. ELIAS & COHEN'S.

## IMMIGRATION LAW.

We call the attention of the Legislature of North Carolina to the following law recently adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina, to promote immigration to that State:

**An Act for the Encouragement and Protection of European Immigration, and for the Appointment of a Commissioner and Agents, and for other purposes therein expressed.**

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of South Carolina, in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of encouraging, promoting and protecting European Immigration to and in this State, the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated from the contingent fund, to be expended under the direction of the Governor for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter provided.

II. That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall open an office in the fire-proof building in Charleston, to perform such duties as may appertain to his office, and shall be paid for his services the salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum out of the fund aforesaid, in quarterly payments.

III. That it shall be the duty of said Commissioner of Immigration to advertise in all the gazettes of the State for lands for sale, to cause such lands, after having been duly laid off, plotted and described, at the expense of the owner or owners of said lands, to be appraised by three disinterested persons, and their titles to be examined by the Attorney General or Solicitors of the State, and endorsed by them, as the case may be; to open a book or books for the registry of the same, together with the price demanded and the conditions of payment. And in case such lands be selected by any Immigrant, to superintend the transfer of title and other necessary instruments and proceeding of conveyance.

IV. That the said Commissioner shall periodically publish, advertise and cause to be distributed in the Northern and European ports and States, descriptive lists of such lands as have been registered and offered for sale, together with this Act, and a statement of such advantages, as this State offers in soil, climate, productions, social improvements, etc., to the industrious, orderly and frugal Immigrant.

V. That the Governor shall also appoint one or more agents for the purposes aforesaid, with such salaries or compensations, as he shall determine or hereinafter may be provided for, the Commissioner of Immigration to prescribe the duties of such agents, and to designate their point or points of operation.

VI. That the said Commissioner shall be specially charged with the protection of the Immigrant, in the proper selection of their lands; in the procurement of them against fraud, chicane and speculation; in their temporary location in proper and reasonable places of board and lodging on their arrival; and in making all such regulations and provisions as may be in any manner necessary or conducive to their welfare. And all officers of the State are hereby required and commanded to aid and assist him in the objects aforesaid, whenever requested.

VII. That the Commissioner shall keep a separate book, wherein he shall register all applications from citizens free of charge, for Immigrant artisans, mechanics, farmers, or male or female help of any kind, together with the kind of service demanded and the compensation offered; and another book, wherein he shall record the names, crafts and qualifications of Immigrants that are looking for employment; and he shall make memoranda of such contracts as shall be made in consequence hereof.

VIII. That the said Commissioner of Immigration do make a report of his proceedings at the annual session of the General Assembly, and as often as the Executive shall require.

IX. That all the expenses contemplated or which may be occasioned by this Act, shall be met by the appropriation directed in the first Section, and shall not in any way create a claim against the State beyond such appropriation.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons having claims against the Estate of Samuel J. Lowrie are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to that Estate must make payment to the undersigned.  
C. DOWD, Administrator.  
Dec 24, 1866.

**THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,**  
MEBANESVILLE, N. C.  
The Session of 1867 begins MARCH 6th. Course of Instruction in CLASICAL, MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL. Address, Col. WM. BINGHAM.  
January 7, 1867 2m

**JAMES HARTY & CO.,**  
Next Door to the Court House, Charlotte, N. C.  
Have just received a new Stock of Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, &c.  
They also have a good assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, at reduced prices.  
JAMES HARTY & CO.  
Dec 24, 1866.

## HISTORY OF A BLOODY FAMILY FEUD IN TENNESSEE.

The following letter gives the singular history and tragic conclusion of one of those bloody family feuds which are common in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, but rarely heard of elsewhere in this country:

"To you who live among the restraints and amidst the security of fixed laws that minister all the remedies and redresses that are expected or desired; the rude customs of settling, squabbling, avenging insults and inflicting punishments, still in vogue throughout the further limits of our State and adjoining States, read like the imaginings of a second-rate novelist, or the obsolete customs of a frontier semi-civilization. But here the law in practice principally deals with civil matters. Actions for minor matters of assault or slander are rare. A blow begets a blow; an insult an ostentation; nor would public sentiment sustain him who rushed to the refuge of a court to obtain damages put upon his courage or his honor, when the general opinion is that both should rest in the keeping and vindication of the man himself. The war has left many feuds that will be settled in this summary way; nor does the hand of authority, in our outer limits, often take hold of him who redresses his own injuries, when the provocation was obviously great, and the burden of merit resting upon the party that squares his own accounts and takes the risks. Not a few animosities ante-date the war, which was but a temporary cessation to their opportunity for redress; and now that strife is ended, they come again with added hereditary rancor, and will write themselves in many a tale of blood.

The most striking instance that tallies with the preceding statements has just come to my notice from the details of the simultaneous killing by each other of Randall Rogers and Robert Johnstone, on the 5th of January, at Elizabethton, Carter county, in this State, at the junction of the Watauga and Dec rivers, in the iron region.

They met in the one tavern of the place, and after some words, went out in the street, where they drew revolvers and commenced firing at each other, at the distance of about ten paces. But three shots were fired by each. The first from Rogers grazed the shoulder of his adversary, whose ball wounded the pistol-arm of his antagonist, despite which he continued firing, receiving a ball in the thigh, and lastly in the neck, from Johnstone, whom he shot the third time, with fatal effect, in the abdomen, thus each, lying side by side, dying within a few minutes of each other.

The beginning of this tragedy dates twenty-one years back. In October, 1846, Thomas Johnstone and his two sons, James and Henry, came from Randolph county, North Carolina, and settled near Elizabethton as small farmers, doing their own work, and trusting more to the resources of the soil than to the reported stories of iron ore, which report then was but faintly attributed to the locality, but which labor has since proved richly true. They were quiet, industrious people, and drew but little notice other than the praise their industry won from those among whom they lived. Another family, of larger wealth, Rogers by name, the father of whom was a Justice of the Peace, lived hard by, and one morning the elder Johnstone became involved with him in a quarrel about the possession of some rails, the timber of which Rogers insisted had been cut from his land, which the latter denied. "Liar and thief!" Rogers uttered a sound chastisement of him from the three Johnstones. An hour after Rogers returned with a rifle and shot the elder Johnstone through the heart. The custom of the country and the wealth of Rogers led to general acquiescence with his course. Matters went on for four years. Meantime the elder of the Johnstone sons, James, had attained manhood, and in November, 1850, shot his same Squire Rogers through the heart as he was sitting on his front porch one Sunday morning. Squire Rogers left a son, William, the father of a large family, who let in vengeance slumber only for opportunity, and four months afterwards rode to Elizabethton, caught Henry Johnstone at breakfast, and sent a bullet through his brain before he could rise from the table.

Soon after this William Rogers was himself shot early one morning in the woods by a son of Henry Johnstone. Time rolled on, and ten years passed till 1860, when Henry Johnstone accidentally encountering the son of William Rogers in the Courthouse of Carter county, boasted to him that he had killed his father, because his own father had been killed by James. The grandson of Thomas Johnstone at once set upon young Rogers with a bowie knife, and inflicted such severe wounds on him that he died the next morning.

But two survivors now remained, Robert Johnstone, who had killed William Rogers, and Randall Rogers, a son of the latter. These entered Confederate regiments from this State and section, and returned to Elizabethton at the close of the struggle. How they met and killed each other I have already written. Thus the feud of blood has had for victims, Thomas Johnstone, Squire Rogers, James Rogers, William Rogers, Henry Johnstone, Randall Rogers and Robert Johnstone, two grandfathers, two fathers and three sons of the latter, who have fallen in consequence of the original feud of 1846. As they (the two last) were both unmarried men, and leave no brothers, it is to be hoped that here the terribly true story of blood will end, but from the large number of collateral relatives each leaves it is by no means certain.

Long ago, in Massachusetts, it was the custom for a person to go about the meeting houses, during divine service and wake the sleepers. "He bore a long wand, on one end of which was a ball and on the other a fox tail. When he observed the men asleep, he rapped them on the head with the knob, and roused the slumbering sensibilities of the ladies by drawing the brush lightly across their faces."

Idleness is the mother of poverty.

## From the Evangelical Lutheran.

### YOUNG MAN, READ THIS!

What are you doing? What are you about? Do you intend to make an honest living, to become a useful man, a respected member of society, honored while you live, and regretted when you die? Or, are you satisfied with being a mere drower, a hanger on, to pick up a living, honestly, no matter how, so you rub along? Are you trying to find the philosopher's stone, which in your case means to live by your wits? But is it if you try that, you will be sure to fail by the want of capital necessary to carry on business with. Are you attempting to find out with how little exertion, how little out-lay of brain and muscle it is possible for a man to get along? Do you want to run the engine without steam? Or are you like Micawber, that sanguine *pater familias*, waiting for something to turn up?—an inheritance, perhaps, to be left by a rich relation, whom you do not happen to have? Nay; are you trying to marry a fortune, with a wife thrown in; at the same time selling yourself, body and soul, blasting your prospects and embittering your whole life by becoming a mere footboy, aye, a dog chainer, though it be with a golden chain?

God Almighty has given you two strong arms, two good legs, though not a genius, for which you ought to be thankful; brains sufficient for all ordinary purposes of life, and health and vigor. What more do you want? But, may be, you think that the world owes you a living? Just get that notion out of your head as quick as you can. The world does not owe you a single farthing, a crumb of bread or anything else. The world can get along famously without you, and, moreover, does not care a pinch of snuff about you. Better men than you die every day, every hour, but the world does not stop for a single moment its restless life; its turmoil and pleasures still go on. Providence men, leading men, statesmen that control the affairs of nations and who with a stroke of the pen inaugurate measures which bring prosperity or ruin to millions; employers, who operate furnish hundreds and thousands with their daily bread, die; others step in their places, and the world keeps moving. Why, the Tycoon died but the other day, and the Japanese have already put up a new coffin. Life is a battle-field. The troops are massed for the charge, the leader is in front, the word is given, the drums beat, the shout is raised, and it is forward; the iron-hail ploughs through the column; the shells read it in pieces, men fall on the right and on the left; whole ranks are stricken down, the leader disappears, another and again another takes his place, and it is still—forward and onward. The world, mankind, is an armed host, its millions are massed in the onward charge, the cry of the dying is constantly ringing out, the dead are constantly disappearing, but there is no hesitation, there is no halt, and they that press on, they that persevere, are crowned with the victor's wreath, they obtain the reward.

The reward, though, is not rest, is not idle indulgence—but increased ability to fight on; the privilege to lead in the foremost ranks; to become mastersmen, to die with the armor on, amidst the noise of the battle, with the happy consciousness of having fought the good fight. Life is labor; religion is work. "My father worketh always."

May be, you say there is no work for me. It is false. There is plenty to do. But you are too nice about it, too particular, too proud. You prefer to live in idleness, to pick up the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table, to consume the hard earnings of your aged father, your feeble mother, your kind-hearted sisters, to have soft, white hands, to associate with fellows of the same kidney as yourself, and to call yourself a gentleman, though no sensible man or rational woman agrees with you. \* \* \* Young man, never mind poverty—we are all poor together now—it is honorable; but mind being trifling, idle, good-for-nothing. Go to work, if not at one thing, at another. Young men now-a-days don't want to begin at the foot of the ladder. Nine out of ten desire to be merchants—it is so genteel. Their happiness consists in being clerks in a store; and yet we have too many clerks and too many merchants. Many of them must before long either starve or turn cannibals and eat each other up. Some of them are preparing for the deal, judging from the manner in which they deal with the community.

Young man, learn a trade. A good mechanic is not apt to starve. And there is no position, no place of usefulness, trust or honor, to which he may not aspire. Practical men are in demand. Or, if you prefer it, go to work on a farm; learn to plow, to mow, and to reap; learn all about wheat and rye, cotton and corn; study in the field and the pen arithmetology, bookkeeping; learn to say, "come boys," instead of "go boys," and if you are anything of a man, you will, before many years pass over your head, have a homestead of your own. Land is cheap. There is money to be made by farming, yes, and what is far better, there is health, contentment, happiness, holy living and peaceful dying in it. A young man was left, when the Confederacy collapsed, far away from friends and without means. He had never done a day's work, and graduated at the High School of Genoa. He went to a farmer, ploughed, harvested, mowed rails, built fences, in short, made a farm-hand, and he liked it. "I am not afraid of starving—I cannot starve," he once exclaimed as with justifiable pride he bared his head to the cooling breeze and looked out over man's inheritance; and Faith whispered, "neither shall you." God blesses him who obeys the commandment—six days shalt thou labor.

Young man, go to work, and at once. Begin at the lowest round, nay, at the very foot of the ladder. If you cannot find anything better to do, turn the grindstone for the man who has an axe to grind. Be economical, saving, abstemious. LaSalle, the millionaire, owed all to having picked up a pin from the floor of the counting-room of the merchant, whom he asked for clerkship. Be faithful in little, discharge conscientiously

the duties that each day imposes on you; the reward will come and success will be yours in due time. Who are the rich men of to-day? Not they whose fathers were rich, but who earned themselves that which constitutes their wealth. However, strive not to be rich—aim higher; strive to be useful. Lay not up treasure on earth, but in heaven. Be not great, but good. And who is the good servant?—"He who had been faithful over a few things!"  
Young man, be faithful, be true, not slothful in business, but fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.

## METHODICAL AND FRUGAL HABITS.

LaSalle, the celebrated French banker, when he had, went to Paris to seek his fortune. He carried letters to the most celebrated financier of the empire, a millionaire of whom fabulous reports were current as to his unbounded wealth. The lad presented his credentials to this Orestes in his discount office, who perused them politely, but informed the bearer that he had no place for him. The youth took up his hat, and with a heavy heart departed. The banker, however, looked out of his window at him as he walked along the alley to the gate in front of the bank. As he was looking down sadly upon the ground, he espied a pin, stooping down, picked it up, stuck it on the lapel of his coat and went on.

As he was opening the gate, he heard the banker's voice summoning him to return. Upon entering his presence a second time, the old gentleman said to him, "Mr LaSalle, I have been watching you. I saw you pick up a pin and stick it in your coat, and I have drawn the inference from that little fact, that you are careful in small things and saving. It argues well for your character; for a man often shows himself in small things. I have made a place for you in my banking-house; come to-morrow, and I will find something for you to do."

The youth was overjoyed at his good success; for he felt within himself that his fortune was made. He worked hard and strained every nerve to please his employer. He rose rapidly from one position to another, until he became a partner in the firm. After a few years, he married the daughter of his benefactor, an only child, and upon his death, he became head of the immense banking house, and one of the great financiers of Europe.

To this great man, LaSalle, is due the success of the Revolution of 1830; for without his wealth Louis Philippe could never have succeeded. To the end of his life he was one of the most honored men of France, beloved for his goodness and integrity, admired for his great talents, and adored by the people for his love of freedom.

The above story is true, and is one instance out of many in which very insignificant actions have determined the future course of a man's life. It addresses itself to our young men, and is calculated to show them the good effects produced upon others by the exhibition on their parts of exact and frugal habits.

## CURIOSUS.

Rivington, the type printer during the Revolution, who was so bitter in his attacks on the rebels and Mr. Washington, as he called the General, thought proper to remain in the city after the departure of the British troops, and it created great surprise when it was openly declared, without any contradiction on his part, that he had been throughout the war a spy for General Washington, and had imparted much valuable information to him, which he could not have obtained excepting by violent abuse of the Americans and their causes.

It is very likely, for he was a miserable syco-phant, and was destitute of principle, though a man of courtly manners and address. He had, after the war almost the monopoly of selling the best British publications. Colonel Ethan Allen, a powerful man, a brave patriot, a hard sweeper, and a hard drinker, was so enraged at Rivington that he swore he would kill him; and Rivington was not a little alarmed at the threat. Allen always carried a long sabre, and after the capture he went to Rivington's office, at the corner of Pearl and Wall streets, where John Hone used to keep his auction store.

"Is your master at home?" said Allen to the clerk.  
"I'll go and see sir," was the answer.  
So the clerk ran up to Rivington's parlor, exclaiming in great trepidation—  
"Oh, master, he's come!"  
"Show him up," said the editor, while he opened a leaf of a table, and placed some wine and glasses upon it.  
Up went Allen, his long sabre dragging up each step. Rivington met him at the door with one of his political bows and one of his most expressive smiles.  
"Delighted to see you, my dear sir. Pray take a seat, and allow me to pour you out a glass of wine."  
Allen tossed off the wine, looking daggers at Rivington.  
"Sir, I come—"  
"Not a word, my dear sir, on business, until we have finished our bottle. Try another glass."  
"Down with another glass."  
"Fond of Madeira, sir? Here Jack, bring a bottle of Madeira—seven years old and a great favorite of our glorious Washington."  
Allen's eyes twinkled, and he tossed down glass after glass of that really fine wine until he forgot that he came to kill Rivington. He got quite boozed, and they parted excellent friends. Rivington lived in Cherry street, and the house is still occupied. Most of the merchants and others of good society lived in that street.—*Phil. Paper.*

A BAROMETER—A good weather guide is made by placing in a glass tube or narrow phial two drachms of camphor, a half drachm of pure saltpetre, a half drachm of muriate of ammonia, and two ounces of proof spirits. In dry weather the solution remains clear; on the approach of a change minute stars will rise up in the liquid, and stormy weather is indicated by the greatly disturbed condition of the chemical combination.  
Fresh green peas were in the market at Tallahassee, Florida, on New Year's Day.